# EUROPE.

Impudent Proclamation the Paris Rioters.

### PARIS ELECTION FIGURES.

The Visit of Napoleon to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

The German steamship Weser. Captain Willigorod, from Bremen March 25, via Southampton the 28th, arrived here yesterday morning.

eral Faidherbe has been summoned from Lille to Versail es by the government.

eral Chanzy was released by the Committee of Paris on the 25th ult. evening. He arrived at Veres the fellowing morning on foot, not taking the train, in order to avoid a fresh arrest by the Nasal Guards, who continue to make a minute search of all the trains to and from Versailles.

Admiral Saissot arrived in Versailles the same day as General Chanzy from Paris on foot. He returned with very painful impressions respecting the state I talogs in the capital and the future course of cents. Before leaving Paris he dismissed the batons of order, stating that he considered his mis-

The National Assembly adopted two bills, the first ordering public funerals at the expense of the State erals Lecomte and Clement-Thomas, and the second, providing that the children of the two vietime should be adopted by the State. The bodies have been exhumed and put in a place of safety by

The result of the Paris elections on the 27th uit. are as follows:-Toe figures in the first arondissement are as follows:-Registered voters, 22,500; numbers voting, 11,034. The candidates of poiled about 3,600 votes. In the second arrondissement the number of registered voters was 22,853, of persons actually ing 11,180. The candidates of the committee polled about 4,000 votes. In the seventh arrondissement the number of registered 22,092, of persons actually ing 5,165. The mayors and adjoints of the arrondissement were elected. In the Eighteenth dissement (Montmartre) public opinion is divided, the one party, regarding the committee as reactionary, declares that it will not vote, and will tinge to mount guard over the cannons: the other party, being peaceful, has voted.

The Paris Journal estimates the number of abentions at 250,000.

#### FRANCE.

Impudent Proclamation of the Paris Rioters-Their Excuses for Bloodshed-Condemning Government of the Freuch People. The Ort au People, of the 25th of March, publishes

The Cri du People, of the 25th of March, publishes the following proclamation:—

"French Refuello—Lieerty, Equality, Prater Nity! The Refuelloan Federation of the National Guard To Our Adversaries;—

"Citizens—The cause of our divisions rests upon a resinterpretation. Acting as loyal adversaries abould do, we wish to clear this up; and we will first state our legitumate compoint. The government, as at present composed, is an object of suspicion to the democrats. We have accepted it, reserving to ourselves the right of preventing their betrayal of the Republic after they had betrayed Paris. We have made a revolution. It was a sacced duty. We will prove it. What did we ask? The preservation of the Republic as being the only government possible, and that cannot be discussed: the right of Paris to have a municipal council; the suppression of the Prefecture of Police as demanded by M. de Keratry; the suppression of the permanent army and the right of your National Guard alone to maintain order; our right to elect all our chiefs; the reorganization of the National Guard on a certain basis that would afford guarantees to the people. Weat was the reply to those legitimate demands? "The government, re-established the state of siege that was gradually disappearing of itself, appointed General Vinoy assumed his command with a threatening attitude. Moreover, the government intercered with public liberty, suppressed six newspapers, appointed to the command of the National Guard a general distiked by the people and whose mission twas to place it under from discipline and to reorganize it on the old anti-democratic basis. At the prefecture we had a general of general valentin, an ex-colonel of gendarmerie. The Assembly did not fear offending Paris-paris that had just her heroism. We wished to preserve until our reorganization the cannon pain for by us, which we had kept away from the Prusiana. The Assembly tried to selze them from us by a light attack, and when his supporters had arms in their hands they would grant us nothin he following proclamation:-

in a body. To-day we are told that the Assembly, in a state of lear, wishes to allow us to hold, at some time not fixed, communal elections, as well as the right of electing our chiefs, and that we have, therefore, no excuse for prolonging our resistance. The pick in bad. We have been deceived too often not to car that we shall be again deinerd; not to lear lest the left hand should retake what the right hand has given; leat the people should once more be put on one side, and deception and treason again be victorious. See what the government has already done! Through M. Jules Favre the Assembly has just made he most ignominious call for civit war, to have Paris leastroyed by the provinces, and he calumniates us nost unwarrantably.

Cutzens, our cause is just; our cause is yours. herefore join us to see it triamphant. Take need of a few paid men who are seeking to spread livision in our ranks; and, instit, should you hold inferent opinions, come to the poil and protest by our blank tickets, as is the duty of all good inferent opinions, come to the poil and protest by our blank tickets, as is the duty of all good inferent opinions, come to the poil and protest by our blank tickets, as is the duty of all good inferent opinions, come to the poil and protest by our blank tickets, as is the duty of all good inferent opinions, come to are not the right; it is only making a shift with our consciences, and assuming as votes of abstention those of citizens who are modiferent, lazy or rithout any political faith. Honest men repudiate net compromises.

h compromises. ciore the elections are held, after which we shall re, we have desired to make this appeal to rea-

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOTEL DE VILLE, March 24, 1871.

be National Assembly - Communication from the Mayors of Paris-Jules Favre's Commumientions with the Cerman Authorities-The Government Proclamation.

At a sitting of the National Assembly, held at even o'clock on the night of the 25th uit. M. Arand read the following communication from the ayors of Paris to the Assembly :-

syors of Paris to the Assembly:—
GENTLEBEN-Paris is on the even not merely of an surrection, but of civil war in all its worst horrora, we inhabitaris awant with interestable anxiety the populous of measures calculated to prevent greater withheld than that which has already taken piace, are convinced that the tritingh of order and the fety of the republic require the following:—
I. That the Assembly should place itself in permanent immunication with the mayors of the cupital by such means it may deem best.

3. That the Assembly should suthorize the mayors, when cessary, to take any stems that may be imperatively de-

a. That the Assembly should suthorne the mayors, when cessary, to take any stems that may be imperatively desided by the public pern, subject to their subsconently idering you so account of their proceedings, and being results to you for their acts.

In That the election of the General in Chief of the National tard by the National Guards themselves should be need for 12th of March.

That the elections for a municipal council in Paris and be held before the lid of April, it possible, and that the allication required of a candidate should be simply six buths' previous residence in Paris.

The Assembly declared the discussion of these oposities to be originate.

paths' previous residence in Paris. The Assembly declared the discussion of these opposals to be urgent.

"Tongler a-ked whether M. Jules Favre had y knowledge of dispatches alleged to have passed tween the central Commuter in Paris and General Gothern, the Prossian Commander.

"Jules Favre replied that he was quite unable furnish the least explanation of those despatches, see the first despatch received by him and commicated to the Assembly he had received two forms from the Genman authorities, one from rim and the other from Rouen, both making gravations which may appear of of a fureatening arrector. The enemy does not conceal the fact at the considered it to be the figorous duty the Prench government to trainph over the seen seditions movement in Paris. The German who had commenced what rawing from sevil departments have stopped everything, and merous complaints have been received from the citories occupied by the enemy; for the latter, lag himself in danger of having to turn tack, makes the laubiliants by the most cruel examinate the habiliants by the most cruel examinates the laubiliants by the most cruel examinates the country's mistoric, and the first part of the country's mistoric, and the country's mistoric country and the country's mistoric, and the country's mistoric country and the country's mistoric country and the country's mistoric country and the country and country and country and countr

the President of the Council, Chief of the Executive res, to the perfects and sub-prefects. The situation remarks as a second of the council, the following the same as aircady described by us for the last few All parties of France are united and rabled and the National Assembly and the governative which insted part of the hight. During this time the cet of employing part of the National durads to assist he defence of the statement of the statement of the second principle of this step was approved. The departments a prepare for it. In Paris, the parity of order has come of this statement of the second of the sec

Lyons to the commune, and have made manifestations which are not responded to by the remainder of France. The army is hourly gaining strength. The Forty-third regiment, which had remained in the Jardin du Luxemburg, has nobly done its duty in marching through Paris without consenting to give up its arms. The regiment has marched past before the Chief of the Government and universal tookmailton. The officers and soldiers who have thus distinguished themselves by their meritorious conduct have been justly rewarded.

A. THIERS.

#### NAPOL FON.

The Visit of the ex-Emperer to Quece Victoria

On the afternoon of the 27th ult. the Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Murat, left Camera House, Chislehurst, on a visit to her Majesty the Oneen at Windsor Castle. The Emperor drove to the Chisienarst station of the Southeastern Railway, where a special train, under the charge of Mr. Cockburn, superintendent of the line, had been prepared for the conveyance of his Imperial Majesty to Windsor. The imperia train left Chislehurst at a quarter to two o'clock P. M, and arrived at the Waterloo Junction of the Southwestern Railway at one minute past two P. M. Colonel Du Plat, Equerry to her Majesty, having been deputed by the Queen's especial commands to attend the Emperor, and Mr. Williams, superintendent of the Southwestern Railway, taking charge of the

deputed by the Queen's especial commands to attend the Emperor, and Mr. Williams, superintendent of the Southwestern Railway, taking charge of the special train. A great number of spectators assembled at Watertoo fo see the train pass through the station. His Majesty arrived at the Windsor terminus of the London and Southwestern line at a quarter of three P. M.

At Windsor a most enthusiastic reception awaited the Emperor. Her Majesty a private sinte of watting rooms had been thrown open for the use of the illustrious visitor, and upon the arrivat plantorm, on each side of the entrance, crowds of the most infinential inhabitants awaited with impatience for half an hour the expected arrival, outside in the Datinet road, between the railings of the Queen's entrance and the lodge gate, leading to the tastic slopes, and down the Datchet road each way, a crowd of several thousand people had assembled. Those who could gath an elevated place upon the rails did so, and there remained till the Emperor appeared. Order was kept by Mr. Inspector Baker and a detachment of the floyal flouschold polic, the Windsor police under Mr. Superintendynt Hayes, and the railway constables.

By command of her Majesty's two close carriages—that intended for the Emperor being drawn by a conule of gray bonles—were sent to convey his Imperial Majesty to the Castle. Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberiain, awaited, on behalf of the Queen, the arrival of his Majesty, while Mrs. Macconald, mother of Madame la Marechale de Canrobert, with two children of Marshal Canrobert, M. Marcel and Midie, Claire Cantobert remained in the waiting room, the little boy, who was dressed in Highland costume, noiding a bouquet of choice flowers for presentation to the Emperor. The Royal borough of Windsor was represented by Mr. J. Devereux, ex-Mayor, and Mr. Conneillor Wildman. His Majesty was greeted with loud and continued bursts of cheering. There could be no mistake about it. The sympatanes of the spectators were with the Emperor, who, smiling pleasantly, acknowle

The Emperor remained at the Castle till twenty. The Emperor remained at the Castle till twentyfive minutes to four P. M., a little over half an hour,
and then drove back to the station, attended by his
suite and Lord Sydney and the Earl of Mountcharles,
the terminus and approaches were thronged,
as upon his arrival, and the cheering was
again renewed as the Emperor entered the
train. His Imperial Majesty left in the special Southeastern train at 3:40 P. M., under charge of Mr.
Williams, as far as Waterleo, and thence to Chistehurst under the care of Mr. Cockburn and Mr.
Walker.

### Personal Intelligence.

Mr. John Lynch, M. C., from Maine, has arrived at the Astor House.

Mrs. Tyler, relict of the late ex-President, and Mrs.

General Franklin Townsend, have apartments at the St. James J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, is stopping at the Bre-

voort House. General James S. Negley, of Pictsourg, is stopping at the St. Nicholas. Colonel J. M. Powell, of Mississippi, is a guest at

the Astor House. W. T. Walters, a prominent merchant of Battimore, and H. Maxwell, of England, are at the Bre-

voort House Captain T. G. Jewett, of Massachusetts, and Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, are quartered at the Astor House.

At the St. Nicholas are Congressman Upson, of Ohio, and Judge H. Hogeboom, of Hudson.

Among the guests at the Grand Central are Dr. J. J. Moorman, of Virgina: Colonel J. C. Robinson, of Boston: George Sharpe, of Augusta, Ga., and B. R. Woodworth, of Detroit.

## FEMALE SEMINARY BURNED.

An Exciting Scene-Nearly Two Hundred

An Exciting Scene—Nearly Two Hundred
Girls Escape from the Rains.

[From the Cincinnatt Enquirer, April 8.]

Yesterday morning, at the early hour of one o'cock, the quist seep of the critizens of Oxford, Onlo, was disturbed by the wild erv of "are ?" And the devouring flames leaping to the skies told the learful story that the beaumid structure known as the Ohlo Female Sentinary was being fast consomed by the pittless destroyer. The building, one of the finest female institutes in the country, and lovely in its surroundings of lawn, shrubbery and shade, is situated on an emineace southeast of the lown, and just beyond its corporate limits. The structure was completed in 1861, to take the place of the building lost by fire on the night of the 14th of January, 1860.

At the outbreak of the fire there were in the seminary about 175 female students, who were awakened in the dead of the night of the students, suffocuting smoke gathering in density through every nook and revice, failing the rooms in which they were fast asleep.

The consternation which ensued, the agonizing

smoke gathering in density through every nook and crevice, failing the rooms in which they were fast asleep.

The consternation which ensued, the agonizing shricks which reat the air, were heard above the crackling of the dames, and are too learns to contemplate. Many of the pupils had time barely to rise from their beds and leap from the windows ere their rooms were enveloped in the blaze. While others succeeded in making facil escape with portions of their furniture and personal property—all, both teachers and pupils, exhibited remarkable presence of artint, when the circumstances are taken into account; and it is owing to this fact that no lives were lost. Expedients or all softs were successfully resorted to by the inmates to get out of the way or me danger. Yet, annies all this harry, confusion and excitement, the Missess Mary witson, Norsa Goodfellow, Eva Ballard and Laev Wetmore, who leaped from a window of the third story, were the only ones who sustained injuries, not however or a dapperous character, and they will soon recover. The ladies were conveyed by the hospitality of the citizens of Oxford to their own homes, where every kindness possible was manifested toward the distressed females.

The building is a total loss. Nothing remains of its magnificent proportions but the bare waits left standing as the runs of a noble structure.

The cause of the fire was the accidental ignition of some kinding wood in the baking department, which is located in the scalin wing of the outliding. No means of quenching it were at hand, and before assistance could be received from the town of Oxford the fire had gained such headway as to make its preservation an utter impossibility. Notwithstanding the great and stremions efforts of the citizens, using everything in their power to stay its progress, in three hours and a half from the time of its outbreak the fire bad finished its work of destruction.

The loss of the building is estimated at \$150,000, \$70,000 of which is covered by insurance.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest in the case of Francis Newbauer, the German, late of 183. Stanton street, who was fatally injured while quar-Station street, who was fatally injured while quarreling with Thomas Connor, on the 3d inst., about the possession of a dog, as already reported in the Hillard. The testimony taken showed that during the light frequent blows were exchanged, and decreased, who was a heavy man, fell on the Sidewalk. No intent was shown on the part of the prisoner to take decased's life, and doubtiess there was none.

The jury found that Newbauer came to his death from moningitis from injuries to the nead by a fail accidentally received while scuffling with Thomas Connor. The latter was then discharged had advised to kill the dog. vised to kill the dog.

## BANK DEFALCATION IN CANADA.

PERTH, Ont., April 10, 1871. The agent of the Bank of Montreal, in this place, has absconded, being a defaulter to the extent of \$18,900. He was very respectably connected. The affair causes great excitement.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steam frigate Congress, Captain Mayo, bearing the flag of Commodore Green, arrived at St. Thomas March 27 from Samana, and remained in port on the 51st uit.

The United States sonoolship, Mercury, Captain Girard, arrived at St. Thomas March 27 from Barbudos, and remained in port on the 31st uit.

# CONGRESS

Passage by the House of the Bill Removing Political Disabilities.

The House Reaffirms the Resolution Abolishing the Internal Revenue System.

Introduction of the House Ku Klux and Amnesty Bills in the Senate.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1871. Mr. RDMUNDS. (rep.) of Vt., from the Judiciary Commitice, reported, with amendments, the House Ku Klux bill. He stated that he would move to proceed with it at one

Upon a proposition by Mr. ANTHONY, (ren.) of R I to hold night sessions hereafter, the opinion was generally ex-pressed that Congress would be ready to adjourn on Saturday or Monday next, and that a vote on the Ku Klux bill would be reached on or before Thursday.

Mr. Thursman, (dem.) of Ohio, said, so far as he knew, there was no disposition on the democratic slide to prostact

the debate.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of Ky., concurred in this.

Mr. Loadards infinited that a number of republican
Senators would speak upon the bill.

THE CASES OF BLODGETE AND GOLDTHWAITK.

The cemainder of the morning hour was occupied with the
consideration of the Blodgett and Goldthwaite cases, Mr.

HILL starting at length the reasons why Mr. Blodgett should
not be admitted.

Mr. HILL concluded at haif-past two o'clock P. M., when a
motion by Mr. Ebwi Nies to take up the subject, so to proceed with the Ku Klux bill, was defeated, by year 25,
nays, 28. motion by Mr. EPMI NIG to take up the subject, so to pro-ceed with the Ku Kiux bill, was defeated, by yeas 25, navs, 28, Mr. SELWARY, (rep.) of Nev., then argued in support of Mr. Ecodgett's claim to a seat. He do enued that gendleman from Mr. Hill's charges of bad personal character, bribers in his election and perjury in taking the iron-clad oath. Mr. MOHTON, (rep.) of Ind., argued in support of the validity of Mr. Blodgett's election, and Mr. Scott, (rep.) of Pa, against it. Ta., against it.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the admission of both Holdgett and Goldthwatte.

During the debate Mr. EDBUNDS remarked that, as the Ku Kiux bit had been celayed through the aid of the democrats, as hoped its friends would adhere to the understanding to dispose of it on Thursiay, even though it should not be taken up till Thursday moraling. dispose of it on Thursday, even though it should not be taken up till Thursday moraling.

Without disposing of the pending question the Senate, at five o'clock, adjourned.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1871. EILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States bids were introduced and referred as follows:-By Mr. Halls, (rep.) of Me., for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, excluding only members of Con-gress who withdrew from Congress and aided the rebellion,

gress who withdrew from Congress and aided the rebellion, officers of the army and navy who aided the rebellion, and members of State Conventions who voted for and signed ordinances of secession.

Mr. FLORKHOFF, (dem.) of Wix., proposed that the bill should be put upon its passage immediately.

Mr. HALL preferred its reference to the select committee on the Fresident's Ku Kiux Message, and it was so referred. By Mr. Niellon, rep.) of La.—To fix the time for holding the Fresidentia election in Loudsiana.

By Mr. MORFY, (rep.) of La.—To incorporate the Monroe and Sants Fe Raiiroad Company.

By Mr. ABTHUR, (dem.) of Ky.—Amendatory of the Internal Revenue has and of the Homestend law.

By Mr. Cheris, (dem.) of Ill.—Amendatory of the act of February 14, 1570, granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812. nal Revenue law and of the Homeson and Revenue law and of the Homeson of the act of February 14, 1870, granting pensions to the soldiers of the War of 1812.

Various other bills to remove political disabilities, to print documents and on other subjects of minor importance were introduced and referred.

documents and on other super-s dustion to fit.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to—Yeas

98, may 77.

Mr. Brock, (dem.) of hy, offered a presmile and resolution in reference to taxation, and declaring that the House disapproves of hoordinate taxation to pay off an immense amount of the public cebt, as heretolore practiced by the Secretary of the freasury.

The morning hour expired and the resolution went over.

commissioners on the subject of the division of the profits between labor and capital.

By Mr. LOWF, (rep.) of Kansas—In relation to the Miami Indian Labols in Kansas.

Mr. HALE indeed to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the removal of all legal and political disabilities, which he had introduced this marning.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether that bill had not been referred to the special committee appointed on the Fresident's Message.

HALE replied that since that reference he had con-III.

Mr. MAYNARD made the point of order that the bill was sefore the commutee and not in possession of the drouse.

The SPEALPR overruded the objection, Mr. HALELSTAING but this was a copy of the original bill which had been re-

hat this was a copy of the original bill which had been reeired.

Mr. Stoughton, (rep.) of Mich., proposed that the bil
should be postponed until after the passage by the Schatte of
the bill to repress Ku Kluz outrages in the South.

Mr. Cox. (dem.) of N. Y., and others, objected to debate.

Mr. Shellarangen, (rep.) of Ohio, stated this, as a member of the committee referred to by Mr. Haid, he did not wish
to be included by that gentleman's statement. He hoped
that the rules w add not be suspended.

The rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas, 134;
mays, 46. (Appususe on the floor and in the galleries, which
was repressed by the Speaker.) The following is the vote in
detail:

The rains were ausgended and the bill passed—peas, 124; may, 46. Approxise on the floor and in the gateless, which was repressed by the Speaker.) The following is the vote in detail.—
YAAS—Mears—Acker. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Averill, Yanas—Mears—Acker. Adams—Archer, Arthur, Averill, Chaired, Bart, Bucker, Burchard, Catalordi, Canubell, Carroll, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Crobs. Crossiania, Davis, Dawes, Delayer, Donann. Dox, Dulkos, Duke, Earmes, Edwards, Eddidge, Riy, Farasworth, Farrell, Fink-einburg, Foster of Chio, Fosier of Fa., Frye, Garfield, Carrett, Goladey, Farris of Michael, Hard, Haber, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Kelley, Kardis M. Haber, Hill, Holman, Hooper, Kelley, Kondall, Kerr. Ketcham, King, Lamison, Lumport, Leech, Lewis, Lynch, Manson, Marshall, McChelland, McCormick, Mc. 1708. McHerry, Rolling, Markey, McKee, McKiney, McHey, Meyer, Genjamin, F. Meyers, McKee, McKiney, McHey, McHey, Genjamin, F. Meyers, McKee, McKiney, McHey, McHey, Child, Peck, Pendieton, Perce, Perry of N. Y., Platt, Foland, Fotter, Randall, Etce of H., Riece of W.Y., William R. Roberts, Robinson, Rogers, Roosevel, Scotled, Steldon, Shewnood, Shober, Stater, Stochins, Nose, Snyder, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Nongkton, Staterand, Swans, Sypher, Ferry, Waddell, Wakerman, Walts, Wells, Whitely, Whitchrone, Williams of N. Y., Wilson of Ohto, Winchester, Wood and Young—128.

NATS—McEster. Ambler, Rarber, Beatty Ruffindon, Coburn, Cockon, Creely, Dennell, Ediledt, Havens, Coburn, Court, Zedoud, Tacker, Paimer, Prince, Prudick, Elile H. Roberts, Rush, Sawyer, Seciey, Shanks, Sheinbarager, Smith of Ohto, Spragor, St. John, Tatle, Townsend of Pa., Typer, Wallorn, Waldron, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Maryard, McCrary, Siedunian, Mercur, Merriam, Morroe, Urr. Zedoud, Facker, Famer, Prince, Turkle, Elile H. Roberts, Rush, Sawyer, Seciey, Shanks, Sheinbarager, Smith of Ohto, Spragor, St. John, Tatle, Townsend of Pa., Typer, Wallor, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wallore, Wa YEAR Mesers, Acker, Adams, Archer, Arthur, Averill,

rejected.
The linuse refused to suspend the rules and pass the bill by reas 59, mays 102. by year 50, nays 102.

THE FENIANS.

Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to communicate any unpublished correspondence between the British, and American governments relating to the resease of the Penian prisoners, especially that with reference to the case of Haipine.

Mr. A.F.I.Er moved to asspend the rules and adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House reasility the resolution adopted on the 12th of December, 1870, by the House of Representatives of the Forty-draft Congress, demanding fast the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal revenue system, which was created as a war measure, to provide for autraordinary expenses, and the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, assectives and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeat, at the earliest day consistent with the maintonance of the faith and credit of the government, of all stapps and other laterus taxes, and that

properly adjusted rates should be retained on distilled apirits, tobacco and mait liquors, so long as the legitlimate expenses of the government require the collection of any sum from internal taxation.

Mr. Cox characterized the resolution as "a pig Iron proposition." and the most perfect humbug he had over known.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., suggested that Mr. Cox had no right to a monopoly of humbugs. (Languiter.)

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted by year 150, new 31 has

Mr. Dawrs, (rep.) of Mass., reported back the Senate amendments to the Deliciency bill, which were made the spe-

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., reported back the Sensate amendments to the Deliciency bill, which were made the special order for to -norrow.

Mr. COLUEN, (rep.) of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for additional members in the Porty-second Congress, as follows:—From Alabams, Aransas, California, Indiaus, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Scotth Carolina, Tennessee and Virginis, one each; from Googia, Kansaa, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wiscosian, two each; from Lows, Michigas and Missoria, three each, and from Hidnois, four; these additional members to be elected on general tickets, and from election is provided for 1871 in any of those States, or if the Legislature thereof ones not fix a day for such election, then the Governor of the State is to do so by proclamation sixty days in advance, Mr. AMILKE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved to adjourn, which was acreed to—yeas 107, nays 16.

The House thereupon, at five minutes past three, adjourned.

## THE COURTS.

The Praze: Homicide in the Court of Appeals-The Wall Street Black Friday Revived-3uit on a Decree of Divorce-Auctioneers' Fees-A Suit on the Statute of Limitations-Important to Hotel Keepers.

### COURT OF APPEALS.

The Frazer Homicide-Important Decision. Our readers may remember a shooting case which securred about a right of way on the part of a lessee of premises in Fulton street in July, 1866, in which a man names Muliady, intending, doubtless, to serve his employer, but acting not only without instruction, but against the well known purpose of the party he thought to serve, committed a homicide in the shooting of a James L. Frazer. A suit for damages was brought by the administrator of the person killed against the principal, Mr. L. N. Free-man, and an attempt was made to hold him legally responsible for the violence. The lower court riled against him, but the Court of Appeals have just re-versed that decision, laying down the following

versed that decision, laying down the following rules:—

1. Liability of principal for act of agent in the commission of a trepass,—The principal in the commission of a trepass who puts others in motion is answerable for all the necessary and legal and natural consequences that ensue, such as might in the ordinary course of events follow, and he will be held liable for all that is doue by his agents in furtherance of the general design, or which legalimately or naturally result from the purpose of the agency. Fraser, administrator, vs. Freenan. Option by Allen, 3.

2. But ne is not liable for the malicious and wilful act of the acreat, done without his direction or assent.

3. Where a homicine is committed withinly by a servant, while assuing a master in the countaission of a trepass, and the same was not authorized by the master, or committed in furtherence of his plans and purposes, or was within the connequence of his acts in the necessary and ordinary course of events, the master is not hable.

1. And in an action against the cincipal for death of plaintiff is intestate, by act of agent while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a frequency while assisting principal in the commission of a freq

### UNITED STAT'S CIRCUIT COUST. The Black Friday Gold Paule.

Before Judge Woodruff. Judge Woodruff sat in the United States Ctrcuit Court yesterday, and called over the calendar of jury civil causes. The panel was also called; several jurors answered to their names, and those who had absented themselves were fined fifty dollars each.

The Gold Cases. Among the cases on the calendar for trial is that of Brown and others vs. James Pisk, Jr. This littgation has arisen out of the well known gold panic in Wall street in September, 1869. Mr. Stoughton, for the defendant, asked a postponement till Friday. for the defendant, asked a postponement till Friday, on the ground of a domestic affliction, which had rendered him unable to prepare his defence.

Mr. Evarts, for the plaintiffs, concurred, expressing his desire to bring the matter to a speedy issue, and that no further postponement be asked for.

The Court acceded to Mr. Stoughton's request.
The case of McAndrew and Lockwood'ss. Fisk, Jr., involving the same cause of action as in the above matter, was also adjourned by consent, the same counsel being engaged.

Callistan Case.

### Colliston Case.

The Brooklyn Union Ferry Company vs. The Nor wich and New York Transportation Company. The ferryboat Nebraska, belonging to the Union Ferry Company, was run into by the steamer City of New York, and damages at \$10,000 are claimed. The suit was originally commenced in the Suprema Court, but has now been removed into the United States Circuit Court, and has not yet reached a con

Revenue Cosc. The case of the United States vs. the firm o Lillenthal & Co., the tobacco manufacturers, to recover \$125,000, the amount claimed to be due to the government by reason of alleged incorrect returns of the tobacco macufactured by the firm, was on trial yesterday, before Judge Blatenford. The defendants claim that the returns they made were strictly correct. The proceedings were originally instituted by ex-Collector Batley.

## SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Trying to Set Aside a Decree of Divorce.

Before Judge Brady. P. R. Winchell vs. Eliza Winchell.-This was a motion to open a decree of divorce against the defendant in last August. The divorce was granted on the ground of adeged adultery, which the defendant denies. The husband's lawyer, in opposition to the motion, went into a detailed statement of the case, showing a condition of affairs somewhat mixed, to say the least. He stated that the husband came home late at night and found the front door locked and barred against him. The husband began an animated banging at the door and kept it up for some time, when, growing impatient at the door not being opened, he went to the basement door, forced this open, hurried up stairs in the direction of his wife's room, when the alleged adulterer ran out of the front door. It was further stated that the wife's brother was the principal witness as to the adultery. Another curious feature, according to this counsel's statement, was that she admitted that the alleged adulterer was in her room five hours, but she supposed he was her husband. It was also stated that growing out of these proceedings were two actions—one of crim, con, brought by the husband against the alleged adulterer and one by the later against the husband to alleged assantt and battery. The remarks also orought out the allegation that a lawyer was mixed up in the case. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision. home late at night and found the front door locked

## SUPREME COURT -- TRIAL TERM--- PART L.

Interesting Suit Regarding Auctioneers' Fees. Before Judge Satherland.

Etizabeth Russell vs. H. D. Moner and R. Somerville.-The defendants, who are auctioneers, sold household furniture at auction for the plaintiff. The sales amounted to \$763 61, upon which the charges were \$133.58. Although no agreement was made as to the charges, the plaintiff claims that two and a half per cent, as abowed by statute, was all they were entitled to receive. This suit is brought to recover \$100, the alleged excess of charges, and \$250 penalty. The defence is that the charges were for extra services in addition to commissions, as storage, insurance, &c. The case is still on. licloase from Durauce Vile on Writ of Habeas

The People vs. Philip Hargrares and William Clark.-The defendants are charged with robbing George Hul alias "Cooley Keyes," on Thursday night last of \$6,000, while in the establishment of Lizzie Ricc, in West Twenty-sixth street, as heretofore re-

Rice, in West Twenty-sixth street, as heretofore reported in the Heralis. They were brought up yesterday morning on a writ of habeas corpus and certorari, Mr. Wim. F. Howe appearing for them, and asking their release on bail, which was granted. They were admitted to bail in \$10,000 each, John Wilson becoming surely for Hargraves and Harry Hill for clark.

It appears that the parties had been cruising and carousing anne extensively during the entire evening, and "Cooley" had been throwing his honey around quite loosely. Mr. Hargraves happened to have been paid a large amount of money during the alternoon of the day previous, and this money being found on his person was regarded at first as circumstantial evidence against him. Mr. Clark had left the party quite early, while "Cooley" and some others were sleeping soundly on the floor and knew mothing of the alleged robbery until he was arrested. Those facts appearing they were discharged on oath. They claim that they can prove conclusively their entire innocence of any connection with the loss which Mr. Hill alleges he has sufficied.

# SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Interesting Case as Toncelng the Statute of Limitations.

Before Judges Ingrahan, Barnard and Cardozo Captain John Graham vs. A. A. Sciover. - in 1861 the plaintiff sold to the defendant at San Francisco, where the latter then resided, the ship Carlisle and cargo for \$20,500. The defendant paid \$10,500 cash and gave notes and acceptances for the balance, which were subsequently protested for non-payment. A suit was brought to compet payment of this balance and a reference was ordered. The defend-ants plead the statute of limitations, and the refere

sustained the plea. The case came up yesterday on an appeal taken from the referee's decision. The cause was argued at length. The counsel for plain tiff reviewed each point in the referee's decision, and, by numerous authorities, showed, as he claimed, that none of the rulings against him were tenable. It was argued that the statute of limitations did not apply to the case at all, and, in proof of this, detailed statements as to the respective residences of the defendant in this State and in Galifornia were given, as also what he told his wife in 1851, at the time of their marriage, as to making New York their future residence. A strong point was, that the plaintiff, prior to the time when it is claimed the statute of limitations barred the action, could not find the defendant to prosecute him. The defence was simply enforcing sustainment of the referee's decision—inat is to say, that the suit was not brought till six years, six months and sixteen days after the indeptedness accused, and, therefore, was without ground of action, under the statute of limitations. The Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

Decisions.

Hall et al. vs. McLean et al.—Motion denied. Wilde et al. rs. Same,-Same. Jaffrey vs. same .- Same Gille et al vs. Alburtis et al.—Same.
By Judge Sutherland.
Martin vs. Blanck et al.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Special Notice. Before Judge Spencer. The Chambers of the Superior Court will be held

Important to Hotel Keepers. Schneider vs. Good .- The defendant in October

MARINE COURT-PART 1.

in Part 2 until further notice.

last went to the boarding house of Mrs. Schneider, No. 7 East Thirty-first street, and engaged rooms, with private table for herself, her daughter and with private table for herself, her daughter and granddaughter, from the first of the succeeding month, at the rate of \$100 per week. The plaintiff's statement is that this arrangement was to continue by agreement at least until the 1st of May of this year, and perhaps longer, plaintiff refusing to accept the parties except for the season, and that defendant expressed her intention to remain until that time; but that at the end of four weeks defendant stated that she had fired a house and would vacate the rooms, which she did, Mrs. Schneider, however, notifying her that she would hold her responsible for the rooms as long as they remained vacant, and that thereupon Mrs. Goold said she would endeavor to procure her other parties. In answer to a question from defendant's counsel, the plaintiff admitted that no notices were posted in her rooms specifying the rates per day charged in the house, as required by the act for the protection of hotel and boarding house keepers, passed in 1850. At the close of plaintiff's case, a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, upon the ground that the provisions of this act were violated, counsel citanz a parallel case to this, that of Greene vs. Whitmore, where a judgment of this Court was recently reversed by the Common Pleas on the ground of the violation of the act. Judge Curtis dismissed the compaint, but in doing so said:—"A decision of the Common Pleas is cited by the learned counsel for defendant, which I must recognize as controlling, while I by no means assent to its reasoning. In my judgment the statute referred to cases where on special control was made and applies principally to guests of a transient character, not those contemplating permanent occupancy." For plaintiff, J. L. Williams; for defendant, A. W. Spier. granddaughter, from the first of the succeeding

#### COURT CALENDARS -THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 99, 157, 57, 81, 217 \( \frac{1}{2}, 221 \) \( \frac{1}{2}, 80, 353, 223, 144, 277, 339, 3, 93, 97, 305 \) \( \frac{1}{2}, 80, 303, 311, 313, Part 2—244, 246, 126 \) \( \frac{1}{2}, 92, 292, 293, 264, 643, 1992, 244, 60, 76, 1608, 20, 128, 13, 142, 176, 330, 120, SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 137, 155, 159, 160, 161, 162, 103, 164, 165, 160, 165, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182.

0142, 6140. COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Port 2—Before Judge Daly.—Nos. 867, 818, 820, 879, 943, 944, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 952, 953, 954, 955.

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 10, 1871.

The following is the Court of Appears day calea dar for April 11:—151, 137, 149, 159, 125, 102, 103, 28.

## OBITUARY.

Commodore John S. Chauncey, United States

Navy.
This well known naval officer died at his residence, in Brooklyn, yesterday. He was a native of New York, and was oorn during the latter part of the last century. In 1812 he entered the naval service by appointment from this State, and, after serving with credit for thirteen years in a minor capacity, was commissioned a houtenant on the the 13th of January, 1825. From thence until 1843 he served on board the frigates Delaware and United States and on duty as Assistant Inspector of Ordinance. In 1841 the deceased was commissioned as commander and in 1855 was promoted to the rank placed in command of the steam sloop Susque-hauna, and during the greater part of the struggle was on special duty. His commission of commodore bears date of July 16, 1862. Commodore Chauncey was an able, gallant officer, and his death with be

## THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Reasons Assigned for the Adjournment. GALVESTON, Tex., April 10, 1871. The citizens of Texas have claims for twenty millions of doltars before the Mexican Commission at Washington. It is understood that the sessions ended for the following reasons:-Our government originally supposed that the settlement would show one hundred millions in our favor, which would resuit in the cession of the desired territory. Acsuit in the cession of the desired territory. According to the Gadsden Treaty the United States were bound to protect the frontier, and afterwards paid Mexico ten millions of dollars and was released from this stipulation. It was supposed that this covered all damages committed, but counsel of the Commission decided otherwise. This makes the balance in favor of Mexico fully one nundred millions. The administration fears the odiam of this, and so further meetings of this Commission are postnoned until after the election, though there was no formal adjournment. The News will have a long article on this subject to morrow.

# ACCIDENT ON THE PRIE RAUROAD.

A Train of Coal and Oil Curs Destroyed by Fire-Loss \$50,000.

POST JERVIS, N. Y., April 10, 1871. Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a freight train, running east on the Eastern division of the Eric Railway, broke in two about two miles west of Middletown, causing a most disastrous accident to the Erie Company. As soon as the disconnection of the train was discovered an attempt was made in the The Latest Phase of the Maria Clark Case usual way to unite them again. But it seemed that the brakes on the detached ears were utterly useless, and the train came together with a
frightfut shock, and almost at the moment of collision fire was seen to issuefrom the coal cars, though it is not known whether
this was caused by ignition or from a wheel being
on fire-probably the latter. Efforts were made to
detach the burning cars, but before this cound
be effectually accomplished tweive cars were
on fire. They were in a short time entirely consumed, together with their contents. Seven of them were oil tanks, two
loaded with lumber, two with corn and one with
flour. No one was killed, although one man was
seriously bacued. The loss to the company is from
\$50,000 to \$60,000. The track was utterly destroyed
and trains detained until nearly night. the brakes on the detached cars were utterly use-

## FOUNDLING ASYLUM BENEFIT. The special matince at Wallack's for the benefit of

the Foundling Asylum, under the auspices of the Sisters of Chart y, will come off to-morrow aftertioon. The estimable lady (Mrs. John McCormick) to whose untiring efforts the Sisters are indebted for awakening the interest of the theatrical managers in awakening the laterest of the theatrical managers in behalf of the asylum has been quite successiul in inducing many of the bankers and brokers to contribute liberally to the good work.

To-morrow Eroughain's drama of "Romance and Reality" will be performed—the entire company giving their services graits. The Sisters are sadly in need of the money to defray the current expenses of the institution, and it is to be hoped that the matines at Wallack's to-morrow will be largely attended, as those who take part may aid a noble charity and enjoy a first class performances.

A full dress reception will be given by this gallant regiment this evening at the Academy of Music. Without doubt it will be fully equal to any of the without doubt it will be fully equal to any of the former receptions of this distinguished corps. The man officers and men have been working together and with a will to insure the success of the armir and that will be gorgeously set tastefully decorated to-night, and those who will go to see and be seen merely law and those who delight in the maxy dance will be equally pleased.

## THE ERIE WAR.

The English Shareholders-Fisk Litigation.

The reference before Mr. Kenneth G. White, the Master appointed by the Court to take testimons with regard to the 60,054 shares of Eric Railway stock claimed to be the property of Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, was re

Mr. Southmayd appeared as counsel for Heath and Raphael, and Mr. Morgan for the Eric italiway Com-

The proceedings in this case have been reported in the Herald from day to day, according to the sittings of the Court. The plaintiffs are determined to assert their rights, as they deem them, and the action of the United States Court, into which they have been moved, will give them all the justice which their proof of such rights may demand.

CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY. Roswell G. Raiston, sworn and examined by Mr. Southmayd-I am President of the Farmers' Loans and Trust Company; that company registers Erie stock and all such stock as is presented to it for registration, and it has registered Erie stock for about two years; when Erte stock is registered by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company it has on it the signature of one of the officers of that company.

Q. Is Eric stock salable in the market unless it is registered in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Com-

pany? A. No, it is not salable unless it is regis tered in that company. A book was here produced to the Master. It contained an index to all the stock of the Erie Stanway Company registered in the Farmers' Loan and Trust

O. Waat is the basis of the registration of new stock by you? How do you ascertain whether stock is genuine or an over issue?

Objected to by counsel for the defendants and

sustained. O. Look at these certificates, Nos. 103,758 to 103,762, now produced, and say what those blue stamps on them are and who put them on. A. They were put there by the registry clerk of the

They were put there by the registry cierk of the company, showing that the stock was cancelled on that day.

Q. Who put in or punched that round hole in the certificates? A. I did; it was not done by the Krie Company.

Q. Look at your registry and say what has been done with those four certificates, 103,758 to 103,762. Objected to as to form.

A. It shows that they were cancelled on the 31st of December, 1870; these four numbers were cancelled on that day.

Q. Was any other stock issued in its place? A. Yes; 2,500 shares were issued to William licath & Co. The certificates were cancelled on that day, and new stock was issued on it to William Reath & Co.

& Co.

Counsel for defendant objected to anything that
the book did not show.

Q. Does the registry afford the means of knowing
whether there is an over issue of stock? A. Yes;
this is a check against over issue.

Q. Therefore, when certificates are cancelled, they
are brought in and other certificates of stock issued
in their niace?

are brought in and other certificates of stock issued in their place?

Objected to; not pressed.

Q. You say that the stock issued in place of this cancelled was issued to William Heath & Co., based on the cancellation of the preivous certificates. Was that stock issued to them certified by the Farmers\* Loan and Trast Complany: A. Yes.

Counsel for defendants—Does that appear on the book?
Witness—Yes.
Q. If the Eric Company now issued to as new stock corresponding with those four certificates of tea shares each could it be registered by the Farmers' Trust and Loan Company? A. No. Sir:

farmers' Trust and Boad Company that issued to that stock is dead.

Q. If the Eric Railway Company had issued to James H. Coleman, as receiver, certificates for stock that were not registered, and got stock in an equivalent amount for it, what would be the rule as to related to the control of those can be no registration of those gistration? A. There can be no registration of those certificates after they are cancelled on our book; if other stock should be presented with it that had not been registered before certificates might be issued

The witness further testified that he did not know anything about the certificates of 69,054 shares standing in the name of James H. Coleman, re-

anything about the certificates of 69,054 shares standing in the name of James H. Coleman, receiver.

Q. If certificates for 69,027 shares in the name of James H. Coleman, receiver, were brought to you to be registered and an equal amount of fire stock was surrendered and cancelled, which, if thad not been registered before, might it not appear on the original list the Eric Railway Company or a party registering stock presents stock which is entitled to be registered or fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore, or from the fact of its being presented effore one registered or transferred, no cancellation of it having been previously effected, that is all the evidence we would ask for registering it. In other words, if 60,000 shares should be brought to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—60,000 shares of stock—no matter in whose name it might stand, where the registry showed it to be entitled to registry or new stock issued for it, we would countersign the certificate.

Q. You would not countersign it for 6,00, shares, of which there had been issued 5,000 of them registered by you, and 1,000 of them cancelled? A. No.

Q. I wish to ascertain to what extent those original certificates for 60,000 shares had been brought into your office and cancelled and new stock issued in place of them; therefore I will give

certed by you, and 1,000 of them cancelled? A. No. Q. I wish to ascertain to what extent those original certificates for 60,000 shares had been brought into your office and cancelled and new stock issued in place of them; therefore I will give you from your register, which has the numbers of those certificates, and when I do so you will please look at your register, which has the numbers of those certificates, and when I do so you will please look at your registration, and state whether It stands free and open, or that your certified new stock would be issued in its place. The witness, in reply to this question, proceeded to refer in detail to a list of shares, some of which, he said, were cancelled, and had been issued in the name of William Heath & Co., and a few standing "open."

The examination yesterday disclosed the fact that in the stock books of the Eric Railway Company were identified 2,420 of its shares which are claimed by the English shareholders to be their property. At the time Mr. Coleman was appointed receiver of this stock there were placed in his hands, at the office of the Eric Company, some 6,000 different certificates. These represented over 63,000 shares of shock, and had been left for registry at the office of the company the agent of Beath, Raphael and other English shareholders. There were len bundles of these share certificates, and these were deposited by Mr. Coleman in the Saie Deposit Company, where they remained, as he alieves, for some short period. Subsequently he brought them to the office of the Eric Company, the left them there, taking one certificate for continuation of the original shares left by Mr. Coleman at the Eric Railway office showed the blue cancellation mark of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company apon some of them. It was the discovery of this fact that led to the issuance of a summons, by the Masier, to the President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company apon some of them. It was the discovery of this fact that led to the issuance of a summons, by the Masier, to

#### sumed this morning. "WRONGED BY WRIGHT."

in Newark.-Arrest of Dr. Cutter. The case of the young girl, Maria Clark, of Newark, who, as already related in the HERALD, was wronged by a man named Wright and then sought to hide her shame by the most desperate measures, has assumed a better phase physically for her and rather the reverse for the medical genfor her a nd rather the reverse for the medical gentleman implicated in the matter, as alleged. At last accounts she was in a condition to warrant fair hopes of her ultimate recovery. Meanwhile she made a second statement before the Coroner which puts the case in an entirely new light. In it she alleges—for it is made under outh—that her acquaintance with Wright commenced about, two years ago, he assuming to be a single man maned. Albert Smith. The acquaintance resulted in ner rain. She then goes on at some length to say that Dr. Cutter alone performed the operation on her, and was to receive for his services the triding sum of thirty dollars. She entirely retracts her former statement about his having told her to go to New York, and that she did so at the Doctor's suggestion merely to screen laim.

Yesterday morning

THE DOCTOR WAS ARRESTED

and taken before Justice Chase and was held to ball in the sum of \$1,000. Mr. Durand, of Franklin street, readily went his ball and the Doctor was liberated. Though fully sensible of the fact that appearances are very strong against lim, Dr. Cutter bears himself as though he lest confident of yet being able to show that he has been more sinned against than siming. The matter will reat now until the next session of the Grand Jury.

## KILLED BY INHALING GAS.

On Saturday evening a man called at the New England Hotel, Bowery and Bayard street, and registering his name as — Newman, asked for a room, one being assigned to him. As the stranger did not appear on Sanday, suspicions were aroused. did not appear on Sanday, suspicions were aroused, when the door of the room was burst in and the man found lying dead in bed. At that time the gas was flowing with full force, it not having been turned off, but only blown out. Peath doubtless was rue result of sufficient outside by inhaling gas. The remains will be sent to the Morgne to await an investigation. Nothing was discovered among the effects of deceased going to show his business, place of residence or anything else yoncorping him.